ARE SUPERIOR LINE .- 1858. All points between CLEVELAND, DETROIT and SUPERIOR CITY. The new and spiendid low-pressure steamers CITY OF CLEVELAND, J. H. Lundy, Mester. ILLINOIS, John Trace,

LEAVING CLEVELAND AT 87. M.
April 22
y 3.
MONDAY, April 19.
y 5.
MONDAY, May 10.
y 54.
MONDAY, May 10.
Y 54.
MONDAY, May 20.
MONDAY, May 20.
MONDAY, May 20.
MONDAY, May 20.
MONDAY, June 21.
THURSDAY, June 10.
MONDAY, June 21.
THURSDAY, July 12.
THURSDAY, July 12.
THURSDAY, July 12.
THURSDAY, August 22.
MONDAY, August 22.
THURSDAY, August 22.
MONDAY, August 23.
THURSDAY, August 23.
THURSDAY, August 23.
THURSDAY, August 23. THURSDAY, April 22 MONDAY, May 3. THURSDAY, May 13. MONDAY, May 24. THURSDAY June 3. MONDAY, July 5.
THURSDAY, July 15.
MONDAY, July 26.
THURSDAY, August 5.
MONDAY, Angust 16.
THURSDAY, August 26.
MONDAY, September 6.

The steamers make the round trip in eight days. Rooms for any of the trips can be secured by addressing HUSSEY & MCBRIDE,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants, N. B.—Mark all Packages, "Care of Hussey & McBride land, O."

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONINGthe shortest and most direct, earrying the Eastern Mail.
The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Cart. Joel Stone, and C.
VANDERBILT, Capt. W. H. France, in connection with the
STONINGTON and PROVIDENCE and BOSTON and PROVIDENCE RAILROADS, leaving New York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2, North River, first wharf above Batterypiace, at 5 c'cleek p. m., and Stonington at 5:30 p. m.; or on the
arrival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5:30 p. m.; or on the
arrival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5:30 p. m.; or on the
arrival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5:30 p. m.;
The C. VANDERBILT, from New York Monday, Wednesday
and Sturday; from Stonington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
The PLYMOUTH ROCK, from New York Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday; from Stonington Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Passengers proceed from Stonington per relixed to Frovidence
under Stone Stonington on the Stone Stonington in the Payers of the early
morning lines connecting North and East. Passengers that prefer
t remain on board the steamer, enjoy a night's rest undisturbed,
breakfast if desired, and leave Stonington in the 7 a. m. trais
connecting at Providence with the 11:50 a. m. train for Boston.

A bagasge-master accompanies the steamer and train torough

LUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.-From May

10. 1859. Trains will leave Chambers at Station as follows:
Express Trains, 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.; Albany and Troy Passenger Train, 11:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.; for Dobré Ferry, 6:39 a. m. and 4 p. m.; for Tarrivown, 7 p. m.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 a. m. and 3 p. m.; for Perekkill, 5:30 p. m. The Poughkeepsie, Peckkill, Sing Sing, m.; for Peckkill, 5:30 p. m.; for Peckkill, 5:30 p. m.; Tarrytown and Dobbé Ferry Trains stop at the Way Sta ions, Tarrytown and Dobbé Ferry Trains stop at the Way Sta ions, and 9:15 p. m.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 a. m., and 4:35, 4:45 and 9:30 p. m.; on Sandays, at 9:45 p. m.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

AND ROUTE-NEW-YORK TO PROVI-DENCE, &c.—On and after Oct. 28, 1837, Train of the ROVIDENCE, HARTFORD and FIBHKILL RAHIROAD Bleave Hartford after the arrival there of the Express Train of New-Tork and New-Haven and Hartford dispringfield Ballroads, which leaves New-York at 8 a. m. SAMUEL NOTT. Superintendent.

DELPHIA and the BOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY RAILROAD; For PHILLA-DELPHIA and the BOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express lines leave New-Fork at 8 and 11 a. m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare \$3. Through Tickets sold for Cifchinnati and the West, and for Baltimore. Washington, Norfolk, &c.; and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 a. m. and 6. m trains.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. Ro baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and shecked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving. NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On

tows, viz.; DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 6:00 a. m., for Dunkirk and principal MAIL TRAIN at \$:00 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and inter-

MAIL TRAIN at \$:00 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate Stationa.

ROCKLAND PASSENGER, at \$ p. m., from foot Chambers-st.,
via Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.
WAY PASSENGER at 4:00 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown
and intermediate Stations.
RIGHT EXPRESS at 5:00 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira
Canandalgus and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Biagara Falls; at
Binghanton with the Syracuse and Singhamton Railroad, for
Syracuse; at Cording with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York
Ealiroad, for Rochester; at Great Band with the Delaware,
Lackswanns and Western Railroad, for Serandon; at Horneliaville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Bufalo;
at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake-Shore Baikroad, for Gleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detrok, Chiesgo, &c.

E. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RALLROAD

COMPANY -SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 17, 1898.

Trains leave Depot corner of White and Centre-sta, New-York, at 6:19 p. m. White Plains Train stopping at all Stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 20th-st and 4th-av. New-York, at 8:16 a. m. Williamsbridge, train, etopping at all Stations.

8:30 a. m. Mail train, stopping at Williamsbridge and all Stations.

11:00 a. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

11:00 a. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

2:30 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

4:00 p. m. Word Plains train, stopping at all Stations.

5:00 p. m. Dever Plains train, stopping at all Stations.

5:00 p. m. White Plains train, stopping at all Stations.

Williamshidge.

5:40 p. m.: White Plains train, stopping at all Stations.

8:30 p. m.: Williamshridge train, stopping at all Stations.

BETURKING—Leave Chablam Font Corners:

12:50 p. m.: Mail train, stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains and all Stations north.

20:50 p. m.: WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILBOAD.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILMOAD.

1884. SPRING LIRRANGEMEN?.
Commending March 15, 1998.

Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-sv.;
estrance on 77th-st.

For New-Haven, 7:29, 8 a.m. (ex.), 12:45, 5:10 (ex.), 2:20 and
4:20 p.m. For Bridgeport, 7:29, 8 a.m. (ex.); 12:45, 3:10 (ex.),
2:30 and 4:20 p.m. For Miliford, Stratiord, Pairiside, Southport
and Westport, 7:20 a.m.; 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p.m. For Norwalk,
7:20 a.m.; 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p.m. For Darism
and Greenwich, 7:20 a.m.; 12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25 p.m. For Reminford, 7:20 a.m.; 12:45, 3:10 (ex.), 3:30, 4:20, 5:25

p.m. For Port Chester and Intermediate Stations, 7:20 a.m.;
12:45, 3:30, 4:20, 5:25, 5:30 p.m.
CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, 8 a.m. (ex.), 3:10 p.m. (ex.) For Connecticut River
to Montreel, 8 a.m. (ex.) and 3:10 p.m. (ex.) For Househonde
Definition of the station of the sta

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Pennsylvania Rairoad connects at Pittaburgh with rail roads to said from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Galena and Chicago, Ill., Frankfort, Lexingtou and Louisville, Ry. Torre Hatte, Madison, Lafayette and Indianapoits, Ind.; Chicimnati, Dayton, Springfeld, Belfefortsine, Sanduaky, Toledo, Cleviand, Columbus, Zanesville, Massillen and Wooster, Ohio; also, with the steam maket beats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and Otherianst.

packet boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and Cineinnati.

Through Tickets for the East can be had at any of the above-mentioned places in the West.

Passensers will find this the shortest, most expeditious and comfortable route between the East and West.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CINCINNATI IN 30 HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS.

Fare as low as any other route.

See hand-bills in the hotels of this city.

Through Tickets, or further information, may be had at the fines of the PENNSTLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 2 Astor House, Broadway,

January 1, 1856.

COTTON— P bale, not exceeding 500 B weight, until further notice.

In shipping goods from any port cart of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the parkage "Via Pennsylvania Raliroad." All Goods consigned to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia or Philadelphia will be forwarded without detection.

PRIGHT AGESTS — Harris, Wormley, & Co., Memphis, Fenn.;

F. Fabe & Co., St. Louis: F. G. O'Relliy & Co., Evansville, Ind.; Dumesnill, Bell & Co., and Cartes & Jewett, Louisville, Ind.; Dumesnill, Bell & Co., and Cartes & Jewett, Louisville, Ky.; B. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., and Irwin & Co., Claciunati: N. W. Graham & Co., Zanesville, Irwin & Co., No. 54 Kilbyst., Boston; Leech & Co., No. 24 Astor House, New York, and No. 1 South Williamest, New York, E. J. Succeder, Philadelphia Magraw & Koons, Baltimore; B. & Skewart, Pitisburgh.

H. H. HOUNTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

T. A. SCOTT, Superintendent, Altoona, Fa. April 1, 1856.

Water Enre.

DR. MUNDE'S WATER-CURE ESTAB-LISHMENT. & Florence, Mass. (three ralles from the Northampton Depot) Price, \$12 per work.

Medical.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Depts No. 212 Broadway, comer Failch et, Office No. 2 opposite 81. Pan's Church, New York.

Legal Notices.

N CHANCERY of NEW-JERSEY. - In th

matter of sechest of lunde of TAVON WORTHAN Assessment situates in the Township of Chester, in the County of Marris, and State of New-Jerrey.—Notice is an electric town. H. Anderson, Sherif of said county on impuision was taken beforehim at the Court-Hence at Meritawan in said canty, on the lenth day of April, A. D. 185e, pursuant to the act in such ceasing and provided, whereby and by the restor womers, of sained by the said Sheriff and the Jurous thereis eactioned, it appears that the said Jacob Wortman, at the time of his death, was seised of land and premises hereinfare puriously described, was seised of land and premises hereinfare puriously described. When the said in the township of Cester, in he downship at the said of land and premises hereinfare puriously described. On the said inver the several courses thereof, to a maple tree marked for a corner standing on the east side of Slick River, near the seat of the old forge, and runs thence (1) down the said inver the several courses thereof, to a maple tree marked for a corner trear the Falls; the noc (2) south thirty-elph degrees east twenty-sigh chains to a stone leap; thence (3) noth sixty-one degrees and fifteen minutes said twenty-sigh clusters in the said that the said of the said that th

New-York Daily Tribane

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COLLECTION OF FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS. Toled Edition, with Supplement. 12mo. pp. 446. Cambridge: John Bartlett. One of the direst pests of conversation is, no doubt, learned quotation, and if this volume were intended to promote that intolerable nuisance, it should receive no favor from humane critics. The compiler has rather aimed at tracing to their source some of the popular sayings which are current in literature and society, and thus enabling persons to identify the waifs and estrays about which their curiosity has been excited. He has performed his task with competent knowledge and excellent judgment, and although no work of the kind can be exhaustive, or satisfy the demands of every reader, he has made a quite successful search for the origin of numerous phrases whose paternity is often inquired for in vain. Thus the famous phrase "a wise and masterly inactivity," which was used by John C. Calhoun, and previously by John Randolph, is found for the first time in the "Vindicia Gallica" o Sir James Mackintosh (1791), in the following passage: "The Commons, faithful to their system, remained in a wise and masterly inactivity." "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" is often quoted as a verse of Scripture, but it is from Sterne's "Sentimental Jourev." though not original with him, as George Herbert's Jacula Prudentum, "To a close shorn sheep God gives wind by measure," and more literally in a French collection of proverbs (Henri Estienne, "Prémias," 1594), "God measures the wind to the shorn sheep." "Men use language to conceal their thoughts," which has been ascribed to Talleyrand, and to Goldsmith, is here referred to Young (Satire ii.

line 207): "Where nature's end of language is declined, And men talk only to conceal their mind."

The phrase was also employed by Voltaire, " Men use words only to disguise their thoughts." Cowper's familiar line, "God made the country, and man mad the town," appears originally in Cowley with a still stronger antithesie-" God the first garden made, and the first city, Cain." So also Cowper's panegyric on tes, "the cups that cheer, but not inebriate," was first applied by Bishop Berkeley in his "Siris" to the sovreign virtues of the tar-water, "It is of a nature so mild and benign and proportioned to the human constitution, as to warm without heating, to cheer but not inebriate." Wordsworth's "The child is father to the man" is hinted at in Milton's " Paradise Regained,

"The childhood shows the man, As morning shows the day." So didst thou-travel on life's common way In cheerful godliness,"

from the " Excursion," was anticipated by Sir Thomas

Journeying on life's common way In cheerful godiness." We find Thomas Campbell's "like angel-visite, few

and far between." in old John Norris (1657-1711), Like angels' visits, short and bright, Mortality's too weak to bear them long, and in Robert Blair's (1699-1746) "Grave,"

In visits, like those of angels, short and far between "Msa proposes, but God disposes," often quoted from Thomas a Kempis (1380-1471, De Imitatione Christi), is of much greater antiquity, and is found in the 'Chronicle of Battel Abbey" (1066-1176), and in Piers Ploughman's Vision. Sir Walter Scott is made to father the popular catch-word, "There's a gude time coming '(Rob Roy, ch. 32); "The Almighty Dollar" is the expression of Washington Irving; "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," was first said by Char'es Cotesworth Pinckney, when Embassador to the French Republic, 1796; "Another morn lises on mid-noon" is in Wordswerth's "Prelude," and previously in Milton, from whom it was quoted by Webster: and "libraries, before whose tomes meek eyed Patience folds her hands in despair," from Everett's

Phi Beta Kappa oration. The edition of this work now published is enriched with a supplement containing many new quotations, and several of them from the works of popular hving writers. A singular inadvertence in all the editions is the division of the Holy Scriptures into the Old Tostsment, The Book of Common Prayer, Tate and Braty s Hymn Book, and the Ne v Testa nent.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE BRAINERD FAMILY. By

Such a specimen of antiquarian enthusiasm as is preserted in this volume is rarely found in these days of high pressure devotion to stirring practical interests.

The venerable author has given several years of assiduate the start of a st

comprises not a few distinguished names in accels. Among them are David Brainerd, the teroic missionary, immortalized by President Edwards, John G. C. Brainerd, the poet and

jourraliet, Ezra Brainerd, an excellent citizen of Hatdam, who lived to the age of 93, and various others of great social and professional worth.

WYOMING: ITS HISTORY, STIRRING INCIDENTS AND ROMANTIC ADVENTURES. BY GRORGE PECK, D. D. 12mo. pp. 430. Harper & Brothers.

The Valley of Wyoming, which has been so long appropriated to poetry and romance, is here brought into the field of authentic history. The materials of the volume have been derived from personal acquaintance with the locality, and from the traditions and reminiscences of the actors in the interesting scenes which it describes. The author corrects some important errors in the current narratives of the Wyoming massacre, and his work forms a valuable monograph on local American history.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, ELORIDA. By GRORGE R. FAIRBANKS. Fro. pp. 200. Charles B. M. rom. The oldest settlement within the present limits of the

United States (1565) has been made the subject of original research by the author of this volume, who has drawn copiously for materials on the narratives of the cotemporay chroniclers. A large portion of its contents will be new to the majority of readers, while it is full of valuable suggestions to the student of American

FRED MARKHAM IN RUSSIA, OR, THE BOY TRAVELERS IN THE LAND OF THE CZAR. By W. H. G. KINGSTON, esq. 18mo. pp. 315. Harper & Brothers.

The social aspects of Russia, as they are presented

to the rapid tourist in that country, are here portrayed in a lively narrative, intended chiefly for the edification of youthful readers. The writer is well known for his happy talent in preparing descriptive works for the young, and he certainly does not fall below his reputaion in this little volume.

A SECRETARY SET RIGHT. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The Recording Secretary of the American Institute, in his communication published in to-day's TRIBUNE, has fallen into a strange and curious error landic or Old-Northern, and the'r close resemblance t the English is a matter of no wonder when we remem ber that the Anglo-Saxon and Old-Northern were sister tongues. Indeed his list might have been extended so as to comprehend nearly every word in our language derivable from Anglo-Saxon roots. Although tolerably familiar with Professor Holmboe's previous treatises, I have not yet seen his last work, "Det Norske Sprogs Ordforraad Sammenlignet med Sanskitt" (Vienna, 1852), which is the one cited, and of course cannot surmise how your correspondent's remarkable mistake originated.

Meanwhile the similarity between the Sanscrit and the English, although not so striking as the Recording Secretary's statement would lead us to believe, is still sufficient to prove that they both belong to one great linguistic family, the Indo-European, of which the Sanscrit is the oldest member. This fact is no new discovery, but was long since demonstrated. I subjoin a few examples of the similarity existing between the two tongues as they occur to me:

Sanscrit.

English. Sanscrit.

English.
Sheeh.
Sheeh.
Seven Naria.
Mother Met.
Bustin.
Daughter Mother Met.
Bustin.
Daughter Asti.
DANIEL W. FISKE.

Jator Library, May 20.



JEALOUSY, MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

From The Troy Daily Whig.

The inhabitants of Green Island, opposite this city, were startled at 9½ o'clock on Saturday evening by cries of "Murder," several times repeated, and proceeding from the door-yard of a man named William Mowers, who occupied a little house a few steps south of the Green Island Hotel.

A crowd at once gathered, when it was accertain that a man named George Reed had entered the house of Mowers, where he found his wife, and after holding a half hour's conversation with her, drew a dirk and stabbed her on the left side of the nack, below the ear,

stabbed her on the left side of the neck, below the ear, once in her heart, and once in the pit of the stomach; and that while making these repeated thrusts upon the bedy of his wife, he had also stabbed himself several times, twice in the heart, once in the stomach, and orce in his right side.

The woman lingered until about 12 o'clock in great agony, though she said but little beyond exclaiming at different times, "I am dying!" "I am dying! "And dying!" and dying! "The cause of the tragic affair was developed before the Corener's Jury, and may briefly be stated as follows: Reed was married to his wife a year ago last February. They lived together until four or five months since, when she left him and took up her residence at Mowers's, where she was given a home and employment at fifty cents per week, Mrs. Mowers being unwell. Reed had made several ineffectual attempts to induce her to live with him again, and being unwell. Reed had made several ineffectual attempts to induce her to live with him again, and was in the habit of visiting her at Mower's occasionally, where they would talk over old matters, and usually part on having high words. At one time he found a young man at Mowers's, and had known of her having walked out and kept company with young people. This greatly offended him, and he made threats against his wife. On Saturday evening he went to Mcwers's about 8½ o'clock. At the door he was met by Mrs. Mowers, and he inquired, "Is Catharine Reed here?" Mrs. M. said, "No, she is not." He replied, "You lie, G—d d—n you;" and rushing past her, he entered the bedroom on the same floor, where he found his wife partially undressed, preparing to go to bed with a little child of Mrs. Mowers.

It seems they held conversation together some tweuty minutes, when he rose and drew from his breast pocket a dirk having a blade about five inches in length. He struck her first, then himself, and kept up the blows upon her and himself, until he fell, apprently exhausted. Mrs. Mowers rushed to the door as scon as she saw him draw the knife, and saw her husbard entering at the gate. She told him there was trouble, and rushing in he saw what Reed had done. Going out, he raised the cry of "murder."

Reed was a man about 25 years of age. For some time past he has kept a saloon at the ferryway of Morrison's boats. He was, probably, frmerly a sailor, as his breast was covered with sailor devices marked in India blue and red ink. He did not have the appearance of being a drinking man, though Mrs. M. says he was evidently excited with liquor when he entered the house. His face was small, and a slight mustache and thin lips gave it a determined, desperate appearance. The murdered woman was between 18 and 19, and at least ordinarily good looking. She had said she would not again live with Reed, because he had etruck her.

Some week or ten days since the bouse of Mowers was fired, but the fire discovered before much damage was done. He be

was fired, but the fire discovered before much damage was done. He believed at the time that Reed was

the incendiary.

The scene of the tragedy was visited yesterday by thousands from the neighboring country and this city. Among those most eager in pressing through the crowd, to obtain a signt of the bodies, were women,

Among those most eager in pressing through the crowd, to obtain a sight of the bodies, were women, young and old.

Nothing in the house had been disturbed from the time of the occurrence, except that the corpees had been undressed, washed and their wounds sewed up. The scene presented was one of horror. The murderer lay up in the floor; his victim was on a table, covered over with wet cloths.

We believe we have stated every material fact brought out on the inquest. No evidence was adduced showing that the decased woman was not a virtuous character, or that there was any real inundation for the jealousy of her husband, beyond the fact that she refused to live with him and did keep company, in a proper way, with other young people. Reed had been beard to say that he would never hurt a hair of her head, and had told Mowers that he had no objections to his allowing her a home at his house. But during the past week Reed had declared his wife had get to treat him differently, or he would give her the length of his dirk. The dirk was found by the side of Reed, and was produced before the Coroner's inquest.

Coroner Witheack hald the inquest. The Jury's ver-

Coroner Witheck held the inquest. The Jary's verthe was 'That the decessed, Catharine Matida Hogel, came to ter death by hemorrage and prostra-tion, caused by wounds influted with a dirk, in the hands of her husband, John Reed."

The inquest on the body of Reed was then proceed-

Both bodies were buried yesterday.

The woman's maiden name was Catharine Matilda

HURRICANE IN NORTH CAROLINA .- Oa last Tuesday

FROM VENEZUELA.

e of The Philadelphia North America Correspondence of The Philadelphia North American.

PURNTO CABELLO, May 11, 1853.

The French Admiral with two vessels of war and her Mejecty's steamer Tartar were still at anchor at Laguayrs yesterday.

On the 7th inst. the English and French Ministers sent in to the Government their ultimatum, insisting on the libers ion of the late President, and allowing 48 hours to the Government to resolve.

They were notified early the following morning that Gen. Monagas could be disposed of only by the Grand Convention, to meet on the 5th of July.

The packet which has just arrived from England, has brought notice of a successor having, at last, been named to the Hop. R. Bingham, Her Britannic Majerty's Charge d'Affairez.

has brought notice of a successor having, at last, been named to the Hoc. R. Bingham, Her Britannic Majerty's Charge d'Affaires.

Everything is working very favorably toward the consolucation of the new Government. On the 23d inst. the election of members to the Grand Convention will take place. This Convention will meet in Valencia on the 5th of July, and every expectation may be entertained that the great majority of its members will be men who have their country's best interests at heart. In Caracas alone party feeling exists to a considerable extent, but the whole country is tranquil from one extremity to the other.

As a matter interesting to business men here, as well as in the States, I may mention that the privilege granted by the Monagas Administration to grind flour from wheat imported free of duty, while flour still remained subject to a duty of \$5.28 per barrel, has been annulled by the Provisional Government, and a duty of \$1.25 currency for 100 pounds has been placed upon wheat, on and after the 1st of July next.

A grand banquet was given in Caracas, on the 9th inst., to Gen. Castro, at which some two hundred persons sat down to a splendid and sumptuous entertainment. The minister resident of the United States was one of the guests, and he spoke much and well in favor of the new order of things existing in Venezuela.

THE REPUBLICANS OF OHIO .- The Republicans of Ot io have determined to hold their State Convention on the 13th of July. Their object is the nomination of a State ticket for Supreme Court Judges, Attorney-General, Member of the Board of Public Works, and

COUNTERFEITING IN ROCHESTER.-The Rochester papers of Saturday contain long accounts of a descent by a number of the city officers and a United States Deputy-Maret al, upon a nest of counterfeiters, which was made the night before. A number of counterfeit halves, quarters and dimes were found, some of which were very well executed. The Union adds:

were very well executed. The Union adds:

"In the search of the upper part of the house a large lot of spurious notes were found in a newspaper, in a ches'. The whole amount found in these bills was between four and five thousand dollars. The discovery of the wildcat notes was made by Chief of Police Simmons, who has them now in his poessesion. They are in sheets, each having two ones, a two and three upon it. Mr. S., it appears, had been cognizant of the doings of this party and suspected that they were dealing in bad paper money as well as coin.

"The bills are mestly of the denomination of 2's on the Genesee County Bank, Flint River, Michigan—'wild cat;' letter A; will pay to J. P. Stage or bearer, July 1, 1857, \$2; signed R. M. Case, Cashier; Charles Huse, President. Vignette, a goddess reclining on a shield. On the right of the bills is a portrait of a girl and boy—the girl having a basket lying on her arm and a sheaf of wheat on her head. Across the arm of the boy lays a sickle. The general appearance of the bill is poor.

"A counterfait \$10 bill was also found, on the Bank

of the boy lays a sickle. The general appearance of the bill is poor.

"A counterfeit \$10 bill was also found, on the Bank of Rondout, Ulster County, of this State. Letter "A" will pay to to C. Tompkins or bearer, on demand, ten dollars. Rondout, August 1st, 1856. Vignette two femaler, one with her arm extended toward the other. The female on the left has a cornucopia in her lap. Oa the right of the bill is a medallion portrait of a man. E. V. B. Newrink, Cashier; Jason B. Van Brunk, President. The paper is new, and presents a glossy appearance."

COLLEGE-BOAT CLUBS AND PROPOSED REGATTA. The Boston Advertiser says that more than two hun dred of the students of Harvard College are enrolled in the various boat clubs, or have wherries of their own. There are eleven boat clubs in the College, owning boats with six or eight oars each, but having two or three times the number of members necessary to man them. Then there are two two-oared boats, and elever

or twelve wherries. The Advertiser adds:

"A grand regatta, in which the boats of Harvard, Yale and other colleges, with perhaps such other colleges are may observe to enter, is in westemplation, and will probably take place on the 2d or 4th of July, upon the Connecticut River at Springfield, where Cambridge took the palm three years ago. Probably four or five of the Harvard boats, as many from Yale, one or two from New-York, one from Philadelphia, and others, will be present." or twelve wherries. The Advertiser adds:

JUDGE NELSON INDICTED FOR AIDING-SOLDIERS TO DESERT.—Judge Nelson of Campbell County, Kentucky, who has gained so unenviable a notoriety from his connection with cases of habeas corpus, has been indicted in the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky, for assisting a soldier named Beck to desert from the garrison at Newport. He wasto have been tried at the present term, but has obtained a continuance of the case till the October term. The Army regulations direct recruiting officers to enlist no married man without the consent of the Adjutant-General. This rule, in practice, at least, applies only to the first enlistment. Beck was enlisted the second time, and for some reason or other deserted from the barracks and went immediately to the Judge, the second time, and for some reason or other deserted from the barracks and went immediately to the Judge, affording no opportunity to the commanding officer to come forward in answer to the writ directed to him, and state his authority for detaining Beck among the troops. Beck's wife appeared; told her tale of weepoor woman, dependent on husband, &c., and the Judge dismissed the soldier from the army. In a multitude of cases this Judge has annoyed the officers of the barracks, and has discharged persons who subsequently reenist.d. There is a prospect that his doings will be thoroughly investigated. [Cin. Gazette.

FIRE ON BOARD THE STEAMER NIAGARA. - The fire Fire on Board the Steamer Niagara.—The fire men of East Boston were called out, about 6 o'clock last Sa'urday evening, to go to Atlantic wharf. It appears that while a large box of wire was being lifted in the after cargo room, the box, being nearly as square as the hatchway, got jammed therein, and a crowber was employed to pinch it out. Another box, the contexts of which are supposed to be some inflammable composition, had been broken in hoisting and some of it spilt about the hatchway. The crowbar struck the iron guard on the hatchway of the cargo room, and ignited the inflammable substance. The hold was instantly filled with a dense smoke, and the hore attached to the wharf and ship were set to work. The filames were speedily extinguished, all that was burnt being a corner of the box that was being lifted from the hold. The East Boston engines were promptly on hand to render any service in their [Boston Journal.]

NEGOTIATING FOR THE DEAD.—The Utics Herald says a few of the smaller claims for damages sustained by passengers on the fatal train on the New-York Central Railroad have been settled. The father of young Knowler, the last victim who died, accepted \$1,209; and Miss Josephine Humler, a girl in the employ of the Mack family, took \$350 for a broken head, periling her life. It is stated other claims have been liquidated, and a few are negotiating; that the son of Mr. Moore has accepted \$1,200 for his father's life, and the relatives of Lawrence Maher a similar sum for his. The Telegraph says: We understand from a reliable source that the Company, through their attorney, Mr. Qain, succeeding in effecting a settlement with Mr. Bettman for the sum of \$7,500. We are requested to size that the unonneement in The Morning Herald that a settlement had been effected with Mr. Moore and Mr. Maher, for the sum of \$1,200 each, is without a shadow of foundation, no such arrangement having been made.

SUBVARINE TELEGRAPH TO CUBA.-It is reported Stevarine Telegraph to CCEA.—It is reported that the Atlantic Telegraph Company have made application to the Secretary of the Navy for the use of another Government ship to assist in laying the A lantic cable. A Havana paper publishes the order of the Ceptain-General, authorizing the Submarine Electric Telegraph Company to lay a submarine cable to Key West, and thence by telegraph through Florida, to unite the wires with the telegraphs leading to all parts of the United States.

[Evening Post. of the United States.

CAPITAL OF CANADA.—Mr. Dorion, member of the Provincial Parliament from Montreal, has moved an address to Queen Victoria, requesting her to reconsider her rejection of Ottawa as the seat of Government, and to name Montreal as the future capital of Capacita, and to name Montreal as the future capital of

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—By and with advice and consent of the Senate: George W. Morgan, chic. Minister Resident of the United States in Portnail, Jam M. Buchanan, of Maryland. Sminister Resident of the United States in Dermark; The mas H. Denne, of Michigappi, Cana States in Dermark; The mas H. Denne, of Michigappi, Cana Scates in Dermark; The mas H. Denne, of Michigappi, Cana New York, Coroll of the United States at Marselles Devices, of Louisian, Consul of the United States at Marselles Albert C. Elakey, of Missouri, Canana for United States, Albert C. Blakey, of Missouri, Canana for United States at Campacity; Luther H. Huffield, of New York, Consul of the United States at Bounbey; P. Cyrun, of New York, Consul of the United States at Gotte abours; August to Cambield, of New Jersy, Consul of the United States at Candia. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT -By and with

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Pork are meeting from day to day for the purpose of further consideration of the plan for the Park. The following modifications are proposed:

First: That entrace be opened on Fifty-ninth street is front of the Sixth and Seventh avenues, to be appropriated to pedestrians exclusively; that from each entrance to the Sixth and Seventh avenues waks shall be designed which shall converge into one grand cathedral avenue, to be sixty feet wide between the trees, meeting either at the commeacement of the promenade on plan No. 33, or moving the promenade further west; that the walk be continued in a direct line, pointing to Vista rock, until it reaches the ravine or lake at Seventy-third sheet, to be spanned by a wire suspension bridge in the same direction, and thence to Visitor rock; that the walk be continued on to the top of the wall of the old Reservoir, spanning Eighty-sixth street by bridges, on to the top of the new Reservoir; he walk upon the new Reservoir to be continued on either side until it reaches on the next the two pieces of land which are shove or on a level with the wall; that from each of those levels avenues shall be drawn to converge into another grand avenue to run in the direction of Observatory Hill spanning the ravine by a wire suspension bridge; grand avenue to run in the direction of Observatory Hill, spanning the ravine by a wire suspension bridge; this will be its termination. The entire line to be called "The Walk," and to be devoted to pedestrians

called "The Walk," and to be devoted to pedestrians so ely, separately, and exclusively.

Second: The same line of which as the first amendment except as follows: Instead of running "The Walk" in the direction and toward vise a Rock, run the same toward the middle part of the south wall of the old reservoir; build a platform at the base and in the center of the south wall, 410 feet along that wall, and extending 100 feet in front, having not less than two rises from the surface of the ground; erect on this platform a flight of steps with a rise of eix inches and a tread of fifteen inchee, 205 feet in length, and 30 test in wich; the platform and steps to be of white marble, and face the sides of the south wall on either sice of the steps with the same material, the whole to form the introduction or entrance to the artificial lakes or basins beyond, this becoming one of the objects of "The Walk."

lakes or basins beyond, this becoming one of the objects of "The Walk."

Third: Strike out the side walks for pedestrians on either side of "the Drive."

Fourth: Strike out all paths for pedestrians, leaving for observation of actual use their final vocation.

Fifth: Strike out the entrances on and near the southerly side of the Park. Trimnate the angles formed with Fifty-ninth street with the Fifth and Eighth avenues, and erect on each a main entrance to "the Drive." to be devoted exclusively to carriages. the Drive," to be devoted exclusively to carriage

the commencement of "the Promenade."

Seventh: Run a branch of the westerly drive from

the commencement of "the Promenade."

Seventh: Run a branch of the westerly drive from a point near Seventy first street, so as to run along the valley and the lake and under the wire suspension bridge of "the Walk," north-easterly, till it strikes the easterly drive.

Eighth: Run the westerly drive north of Ninty-sixth street so as to strike the southerly side of the lake on the ravine running along the side of the lake and through "McGowan's Pass," and ascending "Observatory Hill" by a read to be designed and constructed upon the land north of One Huncred-and-sixth street.

Ninth: Run the easterly drive of Ninty sixth street so that it shall reach "Observaty Hill" only over a wire suspension bridge spanning McGowan's Pass, striking out the drive on the plan for ascending the Hill, and reserve the table land of the Hill as the grand rendezvous or point of reunion for all who ride, drive or walk.

Tenth: Construct "the ride" running from each of the main entrances at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, to be used solely and exclusively by equestrians, to be run intermediate "the walk" and "the drive" or attending "the drive" and the exterior line as either may be best saited to the topography and economical execution, reserving the north-west portion of the Park west of "the walk" and the winding ascent of Observatory Hill to "the ride."

Elecenth: Strike out the widening and extension of the embankment of the new Reservoir and the Ride thereon, the present width of the embankment on the top being sufficient for pedestrians, and reserved further use by the first and second amendments.

Tuelfth: Strike out the Rower-garden in the valley at Seventy-third street and Fifth avenue, and build a lake to receive the drainage and streams to the north and by an outlet to the lake lots to the west.

the north and by an outlet to the lake lots to the west.

Thirteenth: Strike out the Pool at the ravine at the foot of the Observatory Hill, and build a lake like plants 15, 22, 27 or 30, leaving a dam and caskade under the bridge of "The Walk," provided by amendments lat and 2d, and having an outlet through McGowan's Pass under the bridge of the Drive provided by amendment minth.

Fourteen—Strike out the sunken transverse roads at Sixy-sixth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-fifth and Ninety-seventh streets. Strike out the sunken transverse roads at Sixy-sixth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-fifth and Ninety-sixth, Ninety-fourth, One nundred and second and Oue hundred and third streets; run a wall at Eighty-eighth and Ninety-sixth street, across the Park, following the topography, so that passages across the park may be made, but not with such facility in grade and level as to invite passage for purpose of trade or traffic.

Fyicen—Change the course of the cross road at S. venty-second street, so that before it approaches "the Walk," it shall fall into the valley road, striking the lakes on the south, and under the bridge provided by amendments first and second.

Sixten—Strike out the designation of places for Parade Ground and Play Grounds.

Sixtenten—Strike out the Music Hall, and Arcade and Casino.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE. The Board met yesterday afternoon, Gov. SMITH it the chair, and a quorum present.

The following is the weekly statement:

Number remaining May 15, 1858.

The Supply Clerk was ordered to obtain esti The Supply Clerk was ordered to convey Croton or a second gutta percha pips, to convey Croton water across the East River to Blackwell's Island. The centract for the carpenters work on the Island Hospital was, after some discussion, awarded to John S. Meyer for \$45,750.

The subject of introducing gas-making apparatus into Bellevue Hespital was brought up. After discussion Bellevue Hespital was brought up.

S. Meyer for \$45,750.

The subject of introducing gas-making apparatus into Bellevue Hospital was brought up. After discussion, the Committee on Bellevue Hospital was authorized to advertice and receive proposals for this purpose. The Committee on Supplies reported that the contract for supplying ten thousand tuns of white seh coal for the out-door poor, had been awarded for Hickscher's Black Heath Vein mine at \$3.79 per tun for broken egg and stove coal, and \$3.19 per tun for nut coal, each tun to consist of 2,240 lb, to Thomas O'Neil, as the lowest bidder. The Committee had reserved the privilege of increasing the quantity to the extent of 2,500 tuns. The report was not signed by Gov. Anderson on the ground that the Committee agreed beforehand to receive no proposals from yard dealers, only from miners direct, and yet the contract had been awarded by the Committee to a small second-hand dealer.

had been awarded by the Committee to a small second-hand dealer.

An acrimonious personal discussion arose on the question of confirming the award, Mesers. Anneason. Smith and Duono opposing it, on the ground of partiality in advertising for proposals. The award was continued, 6 to 3.

The Committee on Supplies reported that they had made a contract to supply Blackwell's Island with country milk at four and a half cents a quart.

Gov. Duono said he knew plenty of gentlemen who would fornish pure milk of the first water for three cents a quart, whereat the Board laughed immoderately, and confirmed the Committee's award.

The Board adjourned to meet at the Penitentiary next week. next week.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met at the usual hour—President Purdy in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Police Commissioners recommending the increase of the police force, so that there shall be 1,400 patrolmen. Referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

Police.

A communication was received from Justice Osborn, stating that in consequence of Justice Welsh going to the Mayor's office to do duty the force of clerks at the Founds will be reduced from six to two, and praying for four assistant clerks. Referred to Committee on Crimical Courts. Adjourned.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS. The Board teld its seven in meeting on Tuesday of fernorn in the Common Pleas Court room. Mr. The CLERK proplaimed about that the Board was Kerr only was absent.

session for the purpose of granting licenses, but there was no response—not even an echo.

An application was submitted by Mr. Holmes from Herry S. Crocker, proprietor of the Gramercy Park House, for an inn-keeper's license, but as it was not accompanied by a bond it was denied.

Mr. Holmes said that he thought he should oppose granting any applications for license this year. Last year they had granted licenses to nearly all who came, and fault was found with the Board. Therefore, he believed they should not grant any this year, but should refuse all applications, as it was solely a matter within the discretion of the Board.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, "for the purpose of granting licenses."

MARKET PLACES, PAST AND PRESENT, IN NEW-YORK.

From Col. Davor's paper upon the early history of New-York, first read before the Historical Society, and again before a large audience of men and women at the Union on Monday evening, we learn a good many facts about the market places that have been established since the foundation of the city; and since we have none now that are any great credit to us, and some that are a positive disgrace which ought to be abated as public nuisances, let us bring forward some of Col. Devoe's reminiscences of what has been.

It appears from this historism of our city markets that we have had over 40 established, and that we have now in use, such as they are, eleven, i.e., Washington, Fulton, Catharine, Chinton, Center, Esses, Tompkira, Jefferson, Franklin, Union, Gouverneur.

The first market place is the city was an open space near Fort Amsterdam, from which Marketfield street takes its name. There was an importation of small domestic animals previous to 1025, but the first borned cattle and horses appear to have arrived in that year, and were first landed upon Nut Island, now called Governor's Island; but as that afforded insufficient pacturage for the 103 head, the stock was removed to Manhattan Island, which the Dutch had purchased of the Indians for \$25, which was less than one cent an acre. Shortly after this importation of cattle we find fresh beef quoted at five stivers (10 cents) a pound.

In 1641 there appears to have been two fairs estab-

che cent an acre. Shorty after this importation of cattle we find fresh beef quoted at five stivers (10 cents)
a pound.

In 1641 there appears to have been two fairs established for the sale of cattle as well as game meats.
After the first introduction of Dutch cattle it seems a
better class of stock was introduced by the English.
In 1648 Gov. Stuyvesatt established regular market
days—Monday of eich week—in Marketfield street. A
good deal of the bunness of buying and selling seems to
have been done on be etrand, the boats bringing the
most of the produce. In 1656 there was a complain:
tried against Motchy as a market day, when it was
tried against Motchy as a market day, when it was
thanged to Satusday and fixed upon the strand where
Pearl street is now, from the Battery to Broad street.
A proclamation was sent out to the people that the
new city had established a regular and free market
for cattle. Complaints were made about 1660 against
selling fish. &c., on Sunday. In 1675 the CustomHouse bridge in street was established, and a few years
later a meat shed was built near the foot of Broadway.
In those early days cattle were killed by sworn butchers, one of whom refused to kill swine, as he was a
Jew. In 1675 a public slaughter-house was ordered
built at "Smith's dy," just outside the wall, over the
water. This is at the foot of Wall street. Between
1690 and 1700 a second meat market was built at Old
slip.
In 1675 there was a market place on the Hudson

water. This is at the foot of Wall street. Between 1000 and 1700 a second meat market was built at Old slip.

In 1675 there was a market place on the Hadson River. The market place at Old slip, up to 1701, was under some large shade trees, when the people were allowed the privilege of building a market at their own cost. Coenties Market is noticed as established in 1691, at the house of "Long Mary," where a market-house was built in 1720. The Broad street Market was built in 1692, but after 1740 there is no account of it. Fly Market was established in 1699, and the market-house rected in 1766, and in 1730 it contained six butchers' stands. The market place answered also for a slave market. Long Island farmers brought their produce in wagers to the ferry, and across in boats, and the Westchester produce all came in boats.

In 1771 an addition was made to Fly Market, which appears to have been the place of sale of nearly all butcher's meat. It also appears that there was at this early day a Buil's Head tavern in Bowery lane. If 1788 another addition was made to Fly Market, for fish and country produce. Heary Astor, brother of John Jacob, was one of the Fly Market butchers. He used to buy his cattle in Bowery lane, and wheel his meat to market in his own barrow, and accumulated money enough to assist John Jacob, when he came from Europe, to get a start in business that laid the foundation of his great fortune. In 1796, another addition having been made to the Fly Market building, the meat stands, fourteen in number, were sold at auction, and the rights acquired by the hutchers then furnished the basis of a noted lawsuit, when they were transferred to Fulton Market, which was built in 1821, when the number of butchers' stands had increased to about seventy.

In 1784 the lower part of "the Exchange" in Broad

transferred to Fulton market, which used to the lead interessed to about seventy.

In 1784 the lower part of "the Exchange" in Broad street was appropriated as a market, and there were previous to this various other market-place, one of which stood for twenty years at the foot of John street. At Peck elip there was a market-place that was established in 1763. In 1771 Bear Market was established in 1763. In 1771 Bear Market was established in the vicinity of the present eits of Washington Market, which was built in 1813, and at the time thought to be a very fine structure; and in 1823 an addition was made to it, called the Country Market, and really intended for the use of produsers. It is of little use to them now. Another market in the same vicinity was built in 1798, that took the name of Buttermilk Market; it was located in Vessey street.

Catharine Market, which used to take the lead in the fish trade, as Fulton Market does now, was established in 1786. At that time shark fishing from the market wharf was a favorite amusement, and some were caught that weighed 40 pounds each.

The market at the west and of Spring street was established in 1805, and the large frame building on the count side of Canal street was erected for a country market, but the country people have been long since turned out of that.

tablished in 1805, and the large frame building on the couth side of Canal street was erected for a country market, but the country people have been long succe turned out of that.

The most important market location ever made in this city was by the Commissioners who laid out the upper part of the island into atreets, in 1807. It was a block three or four times as large as Tomphine requare, including that on the Corlear meadows, the design being to open a canal for market boats up to the hard land, and using the made ground upon each side for all sorts of market purposes, with ample space to accommodate producers instead of forestallers. Unfortunately, the plan was not approved, and in less than fifty years after, Lowber jobs and Washington Market swindles followed, attended with corruption that would disgrace the officials of the worst bribeloving nation on earth.

Grand-street Market stood from 1814 to 1831, and Eseex Market was located in 1818, and the present edifice erected in 1818, and the present edifice erected in 1818, and the present edifice erected in 1818, quite as much for the military as for a market, and that is also to be the case with Tompkins Market, now in the course of erection at great expense. The upper part is for the accommodation of the mi itary heroes of the city who have voice and in fluence, and desire a building free of rest. Tompkins Market was first built in 1830, and J-fferson in 1832, and several others between 1830 and 1840, that have gone out of use. One of these was at Harlem, on One-bundred-and-twenty first street, used now for a storehouse.

In 1781, while the American army was at Dobba's Ferry, Washington established a market there by proclamation, upon the very principle that all markets were originally in ended to be established upon—that is, as a place where producers could come and meet the consumers and furnish their wants without the aid of go betweens, such as have entirely crowded out all of those who produce the food from the privilege of selling it in our market

SEVEN STORES AND A MILL DESTROYED. - The SEVEN STORES AND A MILL DESTROYED.—The people near Darien, Cone., were thrown into a state of great alarm on Friday night lead by the discovery tast the store of Sanda Seeley was on fire. The neighbors railed and ret dered all the assistance they could, but such was the rapid progress of the flames that before they could be sundued the premises, together with six other stores and a grist mill, were destroyed. The less of property is estimated at \$20,000, upon which there were insurances to between \$8,000 and \$9,000 only—about \$4,000 in various effices in this city \$3,000 in the Westchester Mutaal Insurance, \$1,000 in the Etna Co., Hartford, and \$1,000 in Springfield, Mass.

ANOTHER LOTTERY SCHEME BROKEN UP.—Three men, named Bain, Greeley and Patten, of Iowa City, have been for some time past sending packages of lottery tickets to different persons turoughout the country, for them to dispose of the same, and then remit the proceede, deducting a liberal commission. The police having discovered the affair to be a seizedle, caused Bain to be arrested, and he was held to bail in \$1,000.

The cause of emancipation is constantly gaining attergth in Missouri. The Missouri Democrat and The St. Louis Intelligencer, which have hitherto been its newspaper advocates, are now recoforced by The Albany Courier, The Alexandria Delta, and the German paper in St. Louis, making five Missouri papers in all openly in favor of it.

B. I. TILLEY is our agent in Newport, R. I., for the sale of THE TRIBURE. J. W. Lewis is our Agent in New-Britain, Conn., for the sale of THE TRIBUNE.

WM. H. KEELER is an Agent for the sale of THE TRIBURE on the route of the Ohio and Mississippi Railrond.